REGION VIII

# NORTH DAKOTA RISK MAP UPDATE

FALL 2019

## NORTH DAKOTA MAPPING UPDATES

### MAPPING ACTIVITY STATEMENTS (MAS) TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS FOR THREE FLOODPLAIN MAPPING EFFORTS:

- Logan County – Detailed Study work in the City of Napoleon
- Golden Valley County – Detailed Study work in the City of Beach
- Missouri River Study – Burleigh County/McLean County Line upstream to Garrison Dam

## NORTH DAKOTA LIDAR GRANTS UPDATES

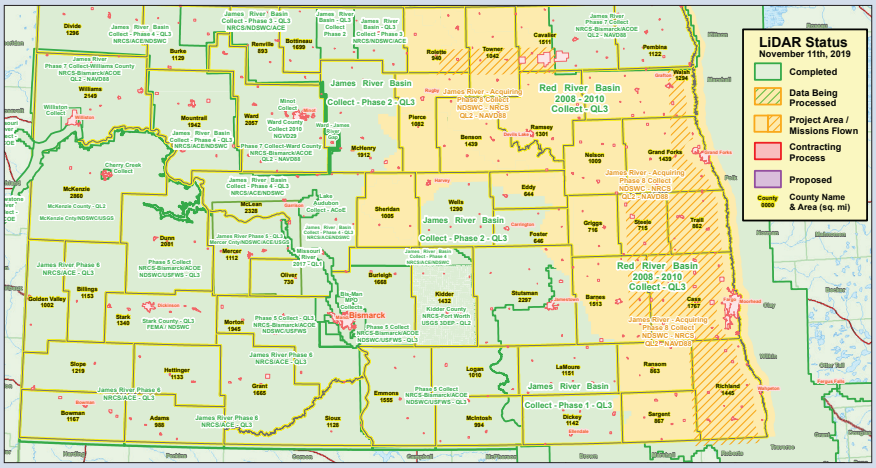
The **FY18 Red River Basin LiDAR collection** project is still underway. LiDAR stands for Light Detection and Ranging and is a remote sensing method that uses light to measure variable distances to generate precise, three-dimensional information about the Earth's surface. This project includes:

- James River Phase 7 (Pembina/Cavalier): 2.303 square miles of data has been collected, processed and is available for download on the SWC LiDAR Map Service
- Proposed FEMA Red River Valley collection: 3,190 square miles
- Proposed USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) North Dakota partnership: approximately 6,672 square miles
- Proposed Remaining Red River Basin Collection: approximately 10,600 square miles

Additional LiDAR collection areas added with FY19 Risk MAP funding:

- Pierce County: 443 square miles
- Rolette County: approximately 548 square miles
- Sheridan County: approximately 451 square miles

**STATUS MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA LIDAR**

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RiskMAP
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For more information on each phase of the Risk MAP process, visit **FEMA.gov** or click **http://bit.ly/NDRMsm8** to view the ND Story Map Journal.

# FEMA'S FLOOD RISK COMMUNICATION FOR COMMUNITY OFFICIALS VIDEO SERIES NOW LIVE

Every year, the United States experiences natural and manmade disasters that can cause billions of dollars in losses. Flooding is the most common disaster in the United States, with severe flooding causing immense damage. North Dakota is no exception.

For many, a flood may wipe out their entire livelihood. To help your community recover and be more resilient following a flood, it is important for both community officials and residents to understand flood risk, prioritize discussions about it, decide together how to protect families and property, and ultimately create more resilient homes and communities.

FEMA's Flood Risk Communication Toolkit is designed to help community officials talk with the public about flood risk. The Toolkit has several components, including the Video Series: eight short videos designed to help community officials and decision makers understand, relate to, and communicate the objectives of updating the community's flood risk data and maps, including how to use updated flood risk information to increase community resilience. The videos can be used to understand and explain concepts relevant to the flood map update journey, such as using updated maps for floodplain management and to reduce your community's flood risk.

Here's a preview of three of the videos:

## VIDEO 3: FLOOD RISK BASICS AND COMMUNITIES

After a devastating 2016 flash flood, residents in Ellicott City, Maryland worked hard to recover and reopen their businesses. Less than 2 years later, another flash flood tore down Main Street. However, communities have the ability to lower their flood risk. Smart land use and building codes, green infrastructure, floodproofing, or raising a home's elevation are just a few solutions that can change the future of a community. **https://youtu.be/AdbjQH66EQs**

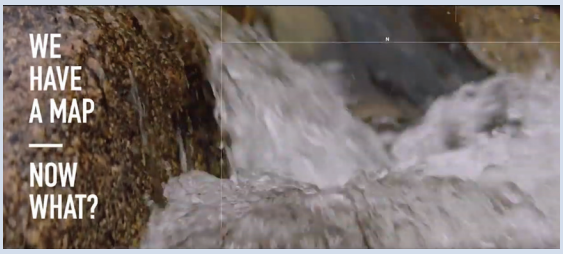

## VIDEO 4: INTRODUCTION TO RISK MAP

There are many reasons why it's important to stay aware of how your community's flood risk changes. Information is power. That's why FEMA created the Risk MAP program. MAP stands for mapping, assessment, and planning. It's a valuable process for communities to partner with FEMA to update their flood risk data and flood maps. Flood maps are a tool your community can use to have a conversation about risk and make decisions that work for the community. **https://youtu.be/1pzFsrulfpE**


## VIDEO 7: WE HAVE A MAP. NOW WHAT?

Every community's journey to understanding their flood risk is different. Once maps are finalized and adopted, what comes next? All over the city of Boulder flood mitigation projects are underway. They include things like culverts and better water flow structures, and upgrading bridges, so at least we're better prepared to weather the next event. **https://youtu.be/eIXAdcs-Puo**

**The entire video series is available on the FEMA YouTube Channel.**



## WINTER IS COMING – PREPARE NOW

North Dakotans are no stranger to winter weather. Winter storms can bring extreme cold, freezing rain, ice, snow, high winds, or a combination of these conditions. They can cause power outages that last for days, burst pipes and water mains, make roads and walkways extremely dangerous, and can affect community services. Planning and preparing can help you manage the impact of a winter storm and keep you and your family before, during and after a winter storm.

### BEFORE
PREPARE NOW

**Sign up** for local alerts and warnings.

**Monitor local news** and weather.

**Install** battery-powered or battery back-up carbon monoxide detectors.

**Make specific plans** for how you will avoid driving.

**Create and test** emergency communication plan(s).

**Stock** emergency supplies (for example: water, food, clothing, medical supplies, phone and charger).

**Review** insurance, purchase flood insurance if needed, photograph and inventory property.

**Collect and safeguard** critical financial, medical, educational, and legal documents and records.

**Take trainings** such as first aid, CPR, and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

### DURING
SURVIVE

**Stay** indoors and off the roads.

**Close off** rooms to consolidate and retain heat.

**Wear layered clothing** and use blankets to stay warm.

**Bring pets inside.**

**NEVER** use a generator, camp stove, charcoal grill, or gasoline or propane heater indoors.

**NEVER** heat a home with a cooktop or oven.

**Keep emergency supplies** in your car and only drive if necessary.

**Limit your time** outdoors, cover well with layers of warm clothing, and stay dry or go inside.

### AFTER
ROAD TO RECOVERY

**Only drive if necessary.**

**Remove snow and ice** from your tailpipe before starting your car and check regularly if idling.

**Clean all snow and ice** from your car before driving.

**If the power in your residence is out** or you have no heat, consider going to a community warming shelter.

**Dress in warm clothing,** stay dry, and avoid prolonged exposure to cold and wind.

**Avoid overexertion** clearing/shoveling snow.

**Monitor local news** and alerts for emergency information and instructions.

# STAY INFORMED

## WATCHES AND WARNINGS

**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN ADVISORY, WATCH AND WARNING?** Know the terms used to describe changing winter weather conditions and what actions to take. These terms can be used to determine the timeline and severity of an approaching storm.

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|---|---|
| **ADVISORY** | The National Weather Service (NWS) issues a Winter Weather Advisory when conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences that may be hazardous. If you use caution, these situations should not be life-threatening. |
| **WATCH** | The NWS issues a Winter Storm Watch when severe winter conditions, such as heavy snow and/or ice, may affect your area but the location and timing are still uncertain. A Winter Storm Watch is issued 24 to 72 hours in advance of a potential severe storm of 7 inches or more in 12 hours or less; or 9 inches or more in 24 hours. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, local radio, TV, or other news sources for more information. Monitor alerts check your emergency supplies and gather any items you may need if you lose power. |
| **WARNING** | The NWS issues a Winter Storm Warning when 4 or more inches of snow or sleet are expected in the next 12 to 36 hours. Criteria for snow is 7 inches or more in 12 hours or less; or 9 inches or more in 24 hours. Criteria for ice is 1/2 inch or more. The NWS may also issue a Warning if the storm is expected to hit during high-traffic times, like rush hour. Stay indoors and keep warm and dry. Minimize driving. |